

## LATEST NEWS OF THE WORLD BY 'TELEGRAPH AND CABLE. (CONTINUED ON PAGE 6)

### BRITISH FALL INTO BOER TRAP

They Lose Seven Guns and Three Hundred and Fifty Men.

### LORD ROBERTS ADMITS IT

The Willey Boers Resort to their Old Tricks and the Advance Guard of the Army Marching on Pretoria is Taken in—A German-American Was in Command of the Victors—Colonel Plumer's Mafeking Relief Party Again Compelled to Retire—Boer Activity.

London, April 3.—4:50 a. m.—The latest news from the front adds little to the public knowledge of the convey disaster. No credence is given to reports that the Boers numbered between eight and ten thousand men. The general belief is that there could not have been more than half that number, but the mere fact that even so many as half could have been collected so near headquarters without the knowledge of the British commanders provokes much uneasy criticism.

The disaster is regarded as a direct result of the inability of General French to cut off the commando of General Olivier and the other commanders when escaping from the Orange river.

Little news has arrived from other points. Kenhardt was formally re-occupied Saturday. The report that the Boers are massing in the vicinity of Taunga and Kildam is confirmed.

Lord Methuen's difficulties are apparently increasing. He has Boer laagers or guerrilla bands on three sides of him, and he will be obliged to watch carefully his communications with Orange river.

### THE NEWS IN DETAIL.

London, April 2.—12:50 p. m.—The War Office reports that Colonel Broadwood lost seven guns and all his baggage in the ambush laid for him by the Boers on Sunday. The casualties numbered 350.

The War Office has received the following dispatch from Lord Roberts, dated Bloemfontein, April 1:

"I received news late yesterday afternoon from Colonel Broadwood, who was at Thaba N'Chu, thirty-eight miles east of here, that information had reached him that the enemy was approaching in two forces, from the north and the east. He stated if the report proved true he would retire towards the water-works, seventeen miles nearer Bloemfontein, where we had a detachment of mounted infantry for the protection of the works.

"Broadwood was told in reply that the Ninth Division, with Martyn's mounted infantry, will march at daylight to-day to support him, and that if he considered it necessary he should retire from the water-works. He moved there during the night and bivouacked. At dawn to-day he was shelled by the enemy, who attacked on three sides. He immediately dispatched two Horse Artillery batteries and his baggage toward Bloemfontein, covering some of them with his cavalry.

### IN A TRAP.

"Some two miles from the water-works the road crosses a deep nullah, or spruit, in which during the night a force of Boers had concealed themselves. So well were they hidden that our leading scouts passed over the drift without discovering them, and it was not until the wagons and guns were entering the drift that the Boers showed themselves and opened fire. Many of the drivers of artillery horses were immediately shot down at short range and several of the guns were captured. The remainder galloped away, covered by Roberts' Horse, which suffered heavily.

"Meanwhile Lieutenant Chesters, of Remington's Scouts, found a passage across the spruit unoccupied by the enemy, by which the remainder of Broadwood's force crossed. They re-formed with great steadiness, notwithstanding all that had previously occurred.

### CONFIRMATION.

"Broadwood's report, which has just reached me, and which contains no details, stated that he had lost seven guns and all his baggage. He estimates all his casualties at about 350, including 200 missing.

"On hearing this morning that Broadwood was hard pressed, I immediately ordered General French, with two remaining cavalry brigades, to follow in support of the Ninth Division. The latter, after a magnificent march, arrived on the scene of action shortly after 2 p. m.

"Broadwood's force consisted of the Royal Household Cavalry, the Tenth Hussars, two batteries of the Royal Horse Artillery and Pilcher's battalion of mounted infantry.

"The strength of the enemy is estimated at from 8,000 to 10,000, with guns, the number of which is not yet reported."

### A SECOND REPORT.

London, April 2 (4:55 p. m.)—The War Office has received another dispatch from Lord Roberts, dated at Bloemfontein, Sunday, April 1, 8:15 p. m., in which, after referring to his previous telegram, he gives a partial list of the missing British officers. Of "Q" Battery four officers were wounded, two of whom are missing. One gunner was killed and forty non-commissioned officers and men were wounded or missing. Lord Roberts then continues:

"Q" Battery are all missing except Major Taylor and a sergeant major. The two cavalry regiments did not suffer much.

"A report has just come in that the enemy has retired towards Ladybrand, leaving twelve wounded officers and

some seventy men at the waterworks. We are now sending an ambulance for them."

It will be noticed that in the foregoing advices Lord Roberts says nothing in regard to the British guns re-captured.

### ACTS OF HEROISM.

A special dispatch from Bloemfontein, dated to-day, says:

"The loss of the guns was attended by incidents of splendid heroism. The leading battery was so near the Boers ambushed in the river bed that the latter said:

"It is useless your attempting to advance. Throw down your arms."

"The sergeant of the battery, fearing the other battery would misunderstand the hindrance, rushed through the convey and warned his comrades, enabling the rearmost battery to save a portion of the guns which came into action later.

"Life Guardsmen and a gunner got a gun out under a tremendous fire, and four others were saved by the men dragging them off after their horses had been shot."

### AN AMERICAN IN COMMAND.

Bushman's Kop, Sunday, April 1.—The Boers, who were hidden in the Spruit when the British guns were captured yesterday, were commanded by Reichman, a German-American.

The Boers retired this morning when they discovered the British scouts, leaving two Dutch military attaches, one of them dangerously wounded, in the hands of the British. All the wounded are doing well.

Every one agrees that but for Colonel Broadwood's splendid handling of his troops not a member of the force would have escaped. The Boers are still holding the water-works and the line of Hill's behind them.

### DISPUTED POINT SETTLED.

The foregoing dispatch settles the disputed point arising from the discrepancy in the dispatch from Bushman's Kop of Saturday, and Lord Roberts' dispatch of yesterday, referring to the time of the engagement between the British and Boers, which is now shown to be Saturday and not

### CAPTAIN O'GRADY IN RICHMOND.

He Fears Victim of Emporia Lynching Was His Son.

### ABANDONS INVESTIGATION

The New Yorker Returns to His Home Without Embracing the Only Means of Settling His Doubts—A Young Man Meets With a Terrible Death—Lieutenant Gray, of the Richmond Grays, Passes Away—Pastor of Broadus Memorial Baptist Church Tenders His Resignation

Richmond, Va., April 2.—The mystery of Brandt O'Grady, who was lynched at Emporia, still remains unsolved. Captain Wm. D. L. O'Grady, senior clerk in the office of the Corporation Court of New York city, arrived here yesterday to gather all information possible regarding the man, whom he supposed was his eldest son, who has been absent from home for two years.

Captain O'Grady, after a description had been given him, said that he would proceed no further with the investigation, as he was satisfied that the man was not his son.

It was evident, however, that he was by no means easy in his mind, but seemed to have reached a point where he did not have the nerve to go any further, fearing that his worst apprehensions might be realized. He was

### VIGOROUS WAR IN THE SENATE.

Waged by Advocates and Opponents of Porto Rican Bill.

### MR. BATES' STRONG SPEECH

The Tennessee Senator Discussed the Whole Question of Expansion and Decried the Republican Administration Some Heavy Blows—The Final Vote to Be Taken this Afternoon—Millions of Acres of Land Opened to Settlement—Information Desired of Secretary of Treasury

### (By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Washington, April 2.—Advocates and opponents of the Porto Rican Tariff and Government bill waged vigorous war in the Senate to-day for more than seven hours. The galleries were crowded. The speeches were good, and the running debate unusually bright and lively.

Mr. Spooner, of Wisconsin, crossed argumentative swords with some of the best debaters on the Democratic side. His main discussion was of constitutional questions.

Mr. Bates, Democrat, of Tennessee, opened the debate with a carefully prepared speech in opposition to the bill.

Mr. Cullum, Republican, of Illinois, vigorously supported the measure. Then came Mr. Depew, Republican, of New York, a member of the committee which framed the bill, who made

quisition of Alaska and the Philippines—taught lessons which were not forgotten when the treaty of Paris secured the islands from Spain. The exploitation of the Southern States by carpet-bag governments was an experience for which the acquisition of Porto Rico and the Philippines offered opportunities which were provided for in the treaty itself. A tariff for Porto Rico—that subject of Congress which protects certain interests of the United States and denies to all other people in the States the benefit of competition—creates a virtual trust on cigars, cigarettes and tobacco, and helps the actual trust in sugar, for the benefit of manufacturers, at the cost of consumers in the States and producers in Porto Rico. While 300,000 tons of sugar in Hawaii, the property of the crown king of the United States, enters free of all duty, the sixty thousand tons of sugar produced by the impoverished planters of Porto Rico are taxed under the power which the treaty of Paris was manipulated so as to give to Congress the power which has been thus abused.

### OMNIPOTENCE OF CONGRESS.

"The omnipotence of Congress over the civil rights and political status of ten millions of people is grafted on a treaty, and the treaty is now alleged to supersede even the Constitution and to have become the supreme law of the land. Against a claim so monstrous and shocking to every sense of constitutional law, the people of the States in the Union will enter their solemn and efficient protest. They will never assent to the new Republican dogma that the Executive through his diplomatic agents can negotiate a treaty which shall be paramount to the Constitution; and that the State Department through and by means of the hocus pocus of diplomacy can convert this republic of republics into an imperialism more despotic than the absolutism of Parliament. He maintained that the Democratic party was the original party of 'expansion along lines which added strength to national resources.'

Adverting to the proposed tariff on Porto Rican products, Mr. Bates declared that the original bill provided for free trade, but the "trusts" took alarm and the long and slimy tentacles of the octopus soon reached into the committee-room and all was lost.

### A DILEMMA.

"The debate on this bill has unveiled the fact that the treaty of Paris has given Spain the same trade privileges that the United States may use—free trade if there is free trade between the island and the States; while the 'favored nation clause' in our treaties with foreign nations stands ready to open wide the Philippine door into the United States. In that dilemma this bungling treaty, I mean no disrespect to its framers, has placed the Republican party. It was that discovery which hastened the sugar and tobacco interests as advance couriers to the committee room, with the ultimatum of no more money for political campaigns unless a barbed wire fence of duties was placed around the industries which heretofore have put so much money where it would do the most good."

### CHARLOTTESVILLE WINS.

A bill authorizing the holding of a regular term of the United States District Court of the Western District of Virginia at Charlottesville was passed. Mr. Cullum and Mr. Depew followed Mr. Bates.

Mr. Spooner, in response to a question asked by Mr. Tillman, of South Carolina, said:

"The proposition that the constitution extends of its own force over acquired territory was invented in the interest of slavery; the new dogma was advocated in the interest of slavery by Mr. Calhoun."

Mr. Tillman, in the course of a colloquy with Mr. Spooner, inquired how it was that the United States was in Porto Rico.

"By the power of the President as commander-in-chief of the army," replied Mr. Spooner.

Replying to Mr. Tillman, Mr. Spooner declared the pending measure treated the Porto Ricans more generously than people of other territories, because they were in dire straits.

### A SUGGESTION.

Mr. Bacon suggested that Mr. Oxnard had appeared before the committee, which had done what he demanded.

"The idea that the Congress of the United States can be influenced to do injustice to the people of Porto Rico," declared Mr. Spooner vehemently, "by Mr. Oxnard or by any protected interest, is a libel on our institutions that ought not to be uttered here, and ought not to find lodgment anywhere. I want to repeat that a large and industrious lobby—and I say what I know—is here endeavoring to induce Congress to pass a free trade bill."

### A TART REJOINDER.

"I don't think," interjected Mr. Bacon tartly, "that any one of that lobby has deemed it to his interest to speak to any Senator on this side of the chamber."

Mr. Perkins, for, and Mr. Simon, against, also spoke. The latter said the pending measure might, if any bill could, transfer Oregon from the Republican to the doubtful list. The imposition of the tariff, he said, in the face of the agreement with those people was a serious party blunder.

At 6:25 p. m. the Senate adjourned.

### IN THE HOUSE.

Washington, April 2.—A possible reduction of the war taxes was foreshadowed in a resolution adopted by the House to-day calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the probable surplus existing revenue laws would create during this and the coming fiscal year. The resolution was presented by Mr. Payne, the floor leader of the majority.

Among the District bills passed to-day was one to increase the tax on foreign insurance companies doing business in the District from one to one and a half per cent.

### OPENED TO SETTLEMENT.

Under suspension of the rules bills were passed to open to settlement 418,000 acres in the Fort Hall Indian reservation and 2,500,000 acres in Oklahoma.

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### OTHER TELEGRAPH PAGE 6

### WHAT DEMOCRATS THINK OF IT

A Convention to Revise the Constitution of the State.

### INTERVIEWS CONTINUED

Judge Lee, of Hampton, Has His Doubts, but Delegate Ivey, of Petersburg, Senator Claytor, of Bedford County, and Judge Crute, of Farmville, are in Favor of Calling a Convention and Submitting Its Work to the People for Approval or Disapproval.

The Virginian-Pilot to-day presents its readers with another series of interviews with leading Democrats on the proposition to call a convention to revise the Constitution of the State, and to submit to the people the work of the convention for ratification or rejection at the polls.

### JUDGE BAKER P. LEE.

Hampton, Va., April 1, 1900. Editor Virginian-Pilot:

In answer to your first inquiry, I beg leave to enclose a communication of mine printed in the Richmond Dispatch of the 25th instant. As to submitting the work of the Constitutional Convention to a vote of the people for ratification or rejection at the polls, I have only to say that, not to permit the people to ratify or reject the work of the men representing them in the convention, would be a nullification on the part of a party claiming the popular will to be the legitimate source of all power, under Democratic government.

### To the Editor of the Dispatch:

In the closing paragraph of your leading editorial of yesterday, discussing the anticipated action of the State Democratic Convention at Norfolk, you say:

"And now it will be for the Norfolk convention to pass judgment upon the Legislature. It would be an odd thing to see a Democratic convention 'turning down' a Democratic Legislature."

It does not strike me that it would be such an odd thing to see a Democratic convention turning down a Democratic Legislature, especially when, as you say, "the proposition to have a Constitutional Convention was hardly expected by the public." If in electing the members of the Legislature their constituents chose them with no reference to their views as to the advisability of calling a Constitutional Convention, it cannot be reasonably assumed that the Legislature was conforming to the wishes of the people in proposing such a convention. So to see a State Democratic Convention disapproving this proposal from the Legislature would not be such an odd thing after all, I submit, not so odd, indeed, as to see the Legislature "turning down" itself on occasion.

It may be safely asserted, as a fact, I think, that throughout the Commonwealth there are to be found experienced and sagacious Democrats who are not in favor of a Constitutional Convention, for the simple reason that they are afraid of it; afraid to take the risk of having a convention that might be controlled by men unfit for the grave duty and responsibility involved in making new organic laws for Virginia, perhaps for more than one generation to come.

This is a nervous age, an age of impulse, an age of individual self-seeking aspiration, an age looking forward so anxiously as to lose sight of the safeguards provided by our wise and patriotic progenitors to save the people from the politicians in just such times as these.

A Constitutional Convention made up of men sincerely devoted to a furtherance of the best interests of Virginia would be greeted with warm acclaim, but where is the guaranty that we would have such men? It is this consideration that is causing good and true Democrats to question the propriety of sustaining the Legislature in this momentous matter.

Intelligent and inquiring men, looking upon the suffrage question and its attendant election methods as the most vital point to be touched and treated anew, are at a loss to see why it was that the wholesome restraints proposed by the Le Cato amendment were not recognized as the best to be done, with least expense, with least risk, and with least friction, in cutting out the corruption that is poisoning the through every fibre of the body politic of Virginia. Let the suffrage be settled right upon a basis of justice, conservatism and well-regulated democracy, and there need be but little fear for consequences coming from free government in Virginia.

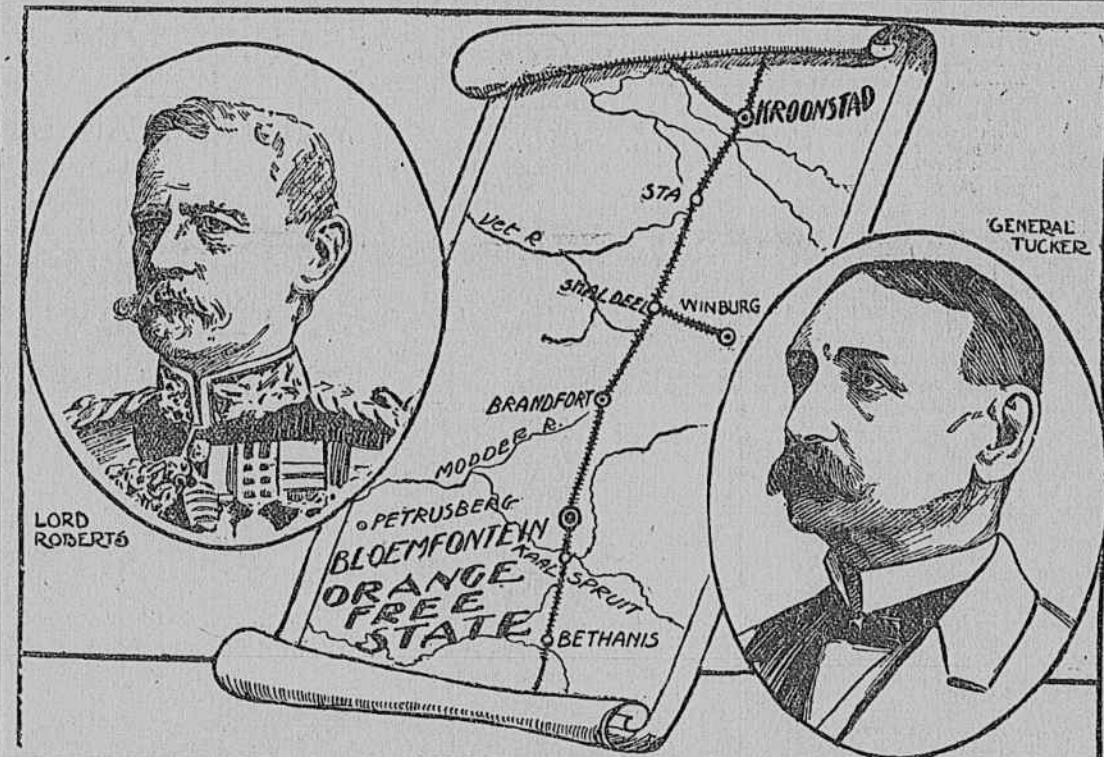
Has it occurred to the Dispatch that in this Constitutional Convention question there may be found a lurking division in the Democratic party? There has been no increase of party loyalty in Virginia since the Republican

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### CLASSIFICATION OF NEWS.

#### BY DEPARTMENTS.

Telegraph News—Pages 1 and 6.  
Local News—Pages 2, 3, 5 and 11.  
Editorial—Page 4.  
Virginia News—Page 8.  
North Carolina News—Page 7.  
Portsmouth News—Page 10.  
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Markets—Page 12.  
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KROONSTAD, THE FIRST BOER STRONGHOLD NORTH OF BLOEMFONTEIN.

Kroonstad, which is about 120 miles north of Bloemfontein, is thought to be the first place where the Boers will make a determined attempt to block Lord Roberts' march along the road to Pretoria. Major General C. B. Tucker, who commands the Seventh division of Field

Sunday, as might have been inferred from the message of the Commander-in-Chief.

### COLONEL PLUMER WHIPPED AGAIN.

Pretoria, Sunday, April 1.—Cannonading was again heard in the direction of Brandford Saturday, and it is reported that heavy fighting occurred Saturday around Mafeking. It is added that Colonel Plumer's relief column was compelled to retire with loss. No details have been received.

### BOER ACTIVITY.

Kimberley, Sunday, April 1.—There is great Boer activity along the Vaal river. About 6,000 burghers have assembled at various points between Fourteen Streams and Christiana. About 700 men are occupying Witrand, north of Kildam, and 400 men are laagered at Boetap.

### LONDON PAINFULLY SURPRISED.

London, April 2.—The rumors of the re-capture by the British of the seven guns taken from Colonel Broadwood's force, based on a dispatch to the Chronicle from Bloemfontein, which is said, in all probability, to be correct, fails to compensate London for the severe shock experienced from the humiliating defeat sustained within a few miles of the headquarters of the British army of occupation. The public is painfully surprised to learn that after all that has come and gone that British officers of high position can still neglect precautions which the very best of them might be expected to observe, and blunder into traps which the observance of the elementary military rules would have revealed. There is no attempt here to minimize the discredit to the British army, or to detract from the dexterity of the Boers, who were apparently commanded by General Dewet. The tactics of the burghers were evidently excellently conceived and boldly carried out, and unless the reinforcements sent by Lord Roberts have turned the tide and re-captured the prisoners a couple of hundred men from two crack corps of the Household Cavalry and the Tenth Hussars are

asked to go to Emporia, have the body exhumed and examine it. He declined to do so, however, and returned to New York last night. A special from that city to-day says there is no doubt in New York that the man who was lynched was Captain O'Grady's reckless eldest son.

### A TERRIBLE DEATH.

Mr. Henry Fejee, a well-known young man, who has for a long time held a clerkship in the big meat-packing establishment of Armour & Co. here, met with a terrible death about noon to-day.

The young man had just returned from his lunch and took a seat on the curbstone in the lower portion of the city to watch the work in progress on the Richmond, Petersburg and Carolina's new road.

As he sat there eating an apple the wall of a partially dismantled house fell forward, completely burying him. A large beam, which the wall contained, struck him, crushing him to the earth and breaking many bones. He lived only an hour after the accident.

### LIEUT. GARY DEAD.

Lieutenant Arthur Henry Gary died at 3:40 o'clock this morning at the residence of his father, Mr. A. J. Gary, after a long and painful illness, in the 23d year of his age.

Few young men were more universally popular than Lieutenant Gary, and his death will cause widespread regret. He was a born soldier and his rapid promotion shows how his merits were appreciated.

Lieutenant Gary joined the Richmond Grays five years ago. He was soon made corporal, then first sergeant and at the breaking out of the war with Spain he was second lieutenant. He served with his regiment in Jacksonville, Fla., and on his return was made first lieutenant. Six months ago he resigned on account of sickness.

### PASTOR RESIGNS.

Rev. H. L. Quarles, pastor of Broadus Memorial Baptist Church, yesterday tendered his resignation to his congregation. Mr. Quarles gave as his reason for resigning that his salary was not sufficient to support his family,

an eloquent and forceful defense of the measure.

Other speakers were Mr. Perkins, Republican, of California, also a member of the Committee on Porto Rico, who presented a strong argument for the bill, and Mr. Simon, Republican, of Oregon, who discussed the political effects of the bill's passage.

The final vote on the bill will be taken late to-morrow afternoon. It is arranged for 4 o'clock, but an effort will be made to extend the time for debate beyond that hour.

### MR. BATES' SPEECH.

The Senate convened at 11 a. m. to permit an hour's longer debate on the bill. Mr. Bates then addressed the Senate. His speech embraced the whole question of expansion and the treaty of Paris and the Government and by Congress of our insular possessions. He took strong ground against the acquisition of Spanish territory under the treaty of Paris—against which he voted—and inquired:

"Can the American people acquire from another nation by purchase the moral right to govern ten millions of people against their consent, when attested by forcible resistance—that rightful rebellion which our revolution consecrated for all people? There is not a page, not a paragraph in our history which sustains the rightfulness of purchasing peoples—ten millions in one batch, like cattle in box-cars."

### THE CONSTITUTION.

"It is true that the language of the treaty of Paris provides that the political and civil rights of the people in the ceded islands shall be determined by Congress; but by Congress, as Congress is controlled by the Constitution, which created Congress, and not by Congress acting with the absolutism of an English parliament. Congress can do nothing not authorized by the Constitution. In no section, either by grant or implication, is there any authority for two classes of people—citizens of the States and subjects of the Congress."

### LESSONS OF 1865-70.

"The experience of the Republican party in the art of re-construction between 1865 and 1870—between the ac-